

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Heyward Reviews the Work of the Year

IN THE STATE'S DEPARTMENTS

A Strong Plea For Obedience and Respect For Law—The Dispensary, Education and Other Matters.

The third annual message of Gov. Heyward was received and read in both houses of the general assembly on Tuesday. It was a lengthy document, covering well the topics of State legislation for the present term, and in substance as follows:

Education. To the Honorable, the Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

It is my high privilege to welcome you to our capital city and to our legislative halls, where you are to meet in annual session. Permit me, in that fitting message to you, to emphasize the grateful thoughts which should be ours because of the prosperity which has been vouchsafed unto us as a people. Not only are we richer in the material things for which mankind so ceaselessly strives, but to these gifts have been added the higher blessings which uplift and help and which will bring peace and content to those upon whom they are bestowed.

We will all unite in the hope and the belief that good to our State will continue as the result of your deliberations, even as you will be united in the fraternal bonds of true service and of patriotic endeavor.

State Finances. I am gratified to report an improved condition of our State finances. In my last message I called attention to the fact that, since the year 1900, the expenditures had exceeded the revenue of the State by annual sums varying from \$10,045.42 to \$208,995.23. During the past fiscal year the revenue has exceeded the expenditures by about \$125,000.00, as estimated by the comptroller general.

This improved condition is emphasized by the fact that the State Treasurer has had to borrow less money this year than formerly. If the expenditures remain approximately as they are at present, it will be seen that within a few years the State will be operated upon a cash basis. This is not only desirable, but it is unquestionably the only basis upon which our business affairs should be conducted.

The corporation license tax, passed in 1904, went into effect last year and has operated most satisfactorily with very little additional expense to the State for collection. From this tax about \$64,000.00 in round numbers has been realized. To this can be added from insurance license fees, \$37,000.00; and from Secretary of State \$20,000.00 has been received, making a total indirect revenue amounting to \$121,000.00.

The estimated receipts for the past fiscal year from the 1-2 mill levy, aggregate \$1,164,240.00, making a total estimated revenue of \$1,285,240.00 from direct and indirect taxes.

The estimated expenditures for the past fiscal year show figures amounting to \$1,171,000.00, leaving a surplus revenue over expenses amounting to \$124,240.00.

Assessment of Property. It is a well known fact that the tax burden is not equally distributed, and it appears that a very large amount of personal property is escaping taxation. Comptroller General Jones, who is a capable, thoroughly competent and conscientious officer, believes after careful study of the complex questions involved, that our present laws with a few slight amendments, are sufficient to correct these evils. I agree with him in this belief.

This being the year for reassessment of all properties, the comptroller general has made a determined effort to enforce the tax laws. He has had a digest of the tax laws prepared, copies of which have been sent to each assessing officer throughout the State with instructions to these officers as to the proper enforcement of these laws.

Our laws require that all taxable property shall be assessed at its real value. This is a wise provision, because the tax assessor must have some fixed standard, to the end that all property should be equally assessed, thus making the burden of taxation rest alike upon all. An increased assessment does not mean an increase in taxation, but simply means an equalizing of the burden. A certain amount of money is necessary to meet the requirements of the State government, and a fair assessment would necessarily mean a corresponding decrease in the rate of taxation.

Dispensary. The only cloud which throws a shadow over the State is the unsatisfactory condition of the dispensary. Great dissatisfaction has been manifested by the people in many quarters. It exists, I believe, because of loss of confidence resulting from abuses in connection with its operation. No one can deny that the present atmosphere surrounding the dispensary is a grave reflection upon South Carolina. For it is a State institution, and any odium which attaches to its operation necessarily attaches to the State. Since your last session a large number of counties have voted out dispensaries, but I must say that the vote abolishing them I take to be a rebuke to the mode of operation rather than a repudiation of the system itself.

In my last annual message, when

considering the needs of the dispensary, I said: "I am convinced that if this system can be properly regulated it will be one of the best solutions of the liquor question. If not properly managed and controlled, its usefulness will be at an end."

Despite the events of the past year and the revelations which have attended the investigations of your committee, I am by no means hopeless. I still believe that the dispensary system has many strong points and admirable features which commend it, but in saying this I am by no means blinded to its imperfections.

Our Public School System.

The annual report of our State superintendent of education was promptly sent to me, and the thorough manner in which this most important subject has been treated includes some very gratifying statements. It cannot be urged too often that we have no more responsible duty than is involved in the full and complete development of our educational system. Not only does this mean the proper training for highest citizenship, but it means also that South Carolina must and shall keep pace with the advance made throughout our country in educational matters.

Better schools, more of them and school improvement generally from the smallest old field schoolhouse to the last detail of our largest institutions, these should command our time, our personal attention and our personal attention and our money.

I shall only call your attention briefly to some of the salient features of this subject, such as are included in Superintendent Martin's report.

From the small appropriation made for three rural libraries have grown results that are forcible and striking. More than 600 libraries have been established, and \$25,000 represents the amount expended. This not only means much in the real value of good to be accomplished, but it shows a willingness on the part of the people to aid themselves when you give them a good beginning.

More than 100 new school houses were erected during the last scholastic year, and your act for this purpose did not become fully effective until near the close of the term. Even better results can be safely relied upon from this source during the present school year.

Our Higher Educational Institutions. It is unquestionably true that the most vital interests of our State are included in the education of her future citizens and workers. With each successive year comes again and again the great necessity and the greater privilege of doing our share of a work whose influences will bear upon the higher interests of our commonwealth through all the years to come.

The highest and most liberal education possible should be provided for those of each generation, thus giving an ever-increasing number of intelligent, capable and trained men and women for the service of their State and their country.

It does not need to be impressed upon your attention that the very life of a State, as a free governing community, depends upon the care and thought and work we give to this greatest of all needs of a people.

The reports from the presidents and trustees of our higher educational institutions will all be submitted to you for your consideration. These are included in the report of the State superintendent of education, and I sincerely trust that each one of these valuable papers will have your careful attention. These colleges are all essentially public institutions, and these reports are submitted to you for your guidance, instruction and action.

I am gratified, not only because of the full and comprehensive information therein contained, but feel that the State is to be congratulated also upon the character and scope of the work done and the great interest manifested by these capable and faithful officers.

It is not necessary for me to review this work at any length in this message. The reports are all available and cover every detail necessary for your consideration. I shall only, therefore, call your attention most briefly to each one of our several institutions of learning, with the request that you examine these reports fully for yourselves.

The usual appropriations, approximately, are again asked for this year, and I heartily recommend your favorable consideration of these requests. The records made by these colleges are a source of pride to us all, and they should have as liberal support as it is possible for us to bestow.

Compulsory Education. It was a matter of sincere regret to me that the compulsory education bill discussed at your last session did not become a law. While I believe that a school house should be within the reach of every child in South Carolina, I also believe that all children between the ages of eight and 12 years should be required to attend school for a certain number of months during each year. The distance from the school house to which this law should apply is, for the present, a matter for your consideration. The States which have not adopted compulsory educational laws are today the exceptions, and I feel that South Carolina cannot longer afford to delay in this matter. I recommend that you again give this your consideration, with the hope that you will pass a law meeting the requirements of the situation.

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration. In my recommendation asking for the establishment of this department, to be in charge of a State commissioner, I was firmly convinced of the necessity for such official action on the part of the State. I have constantly kept in close touch with what has been done, and with this experience I am more firmly convinced than ever of the absolute necessity for this work.

South Carolina, as you know, was the first Southern State to establish

such a department, and this has widely advertised our resources. It has been the aim of Commissioner Watson to establish the work on lasting foundations, and I believe he has done so.

If we desire foreign immigration to be absolutely necessary, under the laws of the United States, that this should be done only through an organized State department.

Our National Guard. The report of Adjutant and Inspector General Frost sets forth clearly and concisely the condition and needs of our National Guard. It shows that we have 1,786 enlisted men, including officers, and it is a pleasure for me to say that from my own observation the efficiency of this military organization is increasing each year. The reduction in the number of companies made during the past year was not only a necessity on account of the amounts appropriated by the State and national government, but considered from the standpoint of efficiency, it has proved to be a wise step. I regret, however, to gather from the reports that, in order to meet the requirements of the war department,

there will have to be a further reduction, or an increased appropriation on the part of the State will be necessary.

State Hospital for Insane. This is the most important charitable institution conducted by the State and the 82nd annual report of superintendent and board of regents presents striking facts. The superintendent regrets that the growth of the hospital and the demands made upon it continue to exceed the limitations of the institution, both as to accommodations and means of support.

It is recommended that the legislature be as liberal as possible with this institution.

The South Carolina Penitentiary. This institution is conducted in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. The discipline, while rigid, is considerate and by no means severe. The greatest care and attention is shown for the health and comfort of the convicts. I am glad to report that the new hospital for consumptives is now about completed, and in recognition of the valuable services of Superintendent Griffith, who was mainly responsible for this humane undertaking, the board of directors have seen fit to name this building the "Griffith Hospital." The farms owned by the State are being constantly improved and brought to a higher state of cultivation. These farms, in addition to yielding a fine profit, are of great benefit to the health of the convicts and also furnish in connection with the profit, the chief supply of provisions for the use of the inmates of the penitentiary.

The reformatory for youthful criminals is a valuable adjunct to your State institution. This also is self-sustaining, and the youthful criminals are taught in rudimentary branches and are given religious education and instruction.

Here follow paragraphs concerning and commendatory of the work of the State Board of Health, the State Historical Commission and the State Geologist. The work of the Railroad Commission is also commended.

Lawlessness. In my last two messages I thought it my duty to call your attention to the absolute necessity of adopting more stringent measures for the proper enforcement of law, and particularly for the prevention of lynchings. In response to my request, you appropriated a special fund for this purpose. This fund has been practically exhausted in the prosecution of cases which occurred prior to your last session. Although I cannot report a single conviction of the parties supposed to be implicated, I am satisfied that the appropriation has not been used in vain. Investigation and prosecutions were possible only by means of this fund, and the results have strongly contributed to the upholding of law and order throughout the State.

You are only too familiar with the record of past year. You know how South Carolina, together with other of our sister States, has had reproach heaped upon her on account of the dastardly deeds of reckless, lawless and irresponsible men. I have just stated that no convictions have been secured, yet, in spite of this fact, the realization that the arm of the law would be invoked; what a determined attempt at least would be made to prevent its ruthless and barbaric desecration; that criminals would be prosecuted for their crimes; that the coroner's inquest and the usual verdict would not be the end, but the beginning—these have produced their effect, and, as a result, better conditions have prevailed. Those who would take the law in their own hands have been made to think; the masses of our people, who are at heart law-abiding, have found hope and encouragement, and the sworn officers of the law have had their grave responsibilities brought more closely home to them. For more than a year South Carolina was not disgraced by a lynching, no case occurring which could properly be so classed.

As long as I am governor of the State I shall use my strongest endeavor for the suppression and punishment of those who disregard our laws, especially in the matter of lynchings. I shall not be deterred in the discharge of this duty, however unpleasant it may be, believing that in thus seeking to uphold the law, I am serving the best and highest interests of our State.

The Catawba Lands. Another matter which I think necessary to call to your attention is the question raised by the remnant of the tribe of Catawba Indians, respecting the tract of 180 square miles which they once held in the present counties of Lancaster and York, and the small remnant of that tract, consisting of 620 acres, which they now occupy in the county of York. These lands were formerly ceded to the Indians in a legal manner, and until 1849 were recognized by the State as their prop-

erty, but, in the above year, the State made a treaty for the purchase of these lands. The matter was not satisfactorily arranged, however, and has been in an incomplete form ever since. The Indians are now threatening to sue the State for the recovery of these lands, and have employed counsel for the purpose of presenting the matter to your body and for bringing action in the courts in case no satisfactory arrangement is made.

In view of these facts, and the importance of having the matter thoroughly investigated, both for the purpose of rendering justice to the Indians and defending a suit in case one is brought, I recommend that the matter be investigated, and such action taken as the facts warrant.

River Navigation. It is a matter of prime importance to our State that our rivers, wherever possible, should be made navigable. We have several rivers which could be utilized greatly to the benefit of the State at no considerable expense. The efforts of our representatives in congress, has not dealt generously with us in this matter, considering the great importance of these streams.

Here the governor discusses the drainage of swamp lands, the protection of fish and oyster interests and the matter of providing for the holding of bi-annual sessions of the general assembly.

On the subject of the establishment of a reformatory and industrial school the governor says:

"The bill to establish an industrial school and reformatory was defeated at the last session of your body because you failed to agree upon minor differences which developed during the discussion of this measure. I trust that at this session these differences may be adjusted and the school established, for I feel that much good would be accomplished by such a reformatory."

"To the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs much credit is due for the active interest they have shown in this matter."

Conclusion. I have submitted to you such information concerning affairs of state as I have deemed necessary for your consideration. Unto you, the honored representatives of our people, belong the responsible duties of your office as law-makers for your State. From your deliberations results must inevitably come, and by these results you will be judged.

Believing that in the discharge of these grave responsibilities you will be guided and controlled by integrity of purpose and fidelity to your trusts in all that you do, I commend the great interests of our people unto you and await the results with confidence and with hope.

D. C. HEYWARD,
Governor.

NEWSY GLEANINGS

The Mrs. of Swinburn's "First Book of Ballads" has been sold.

The immigration into Canada for the month of October was 3388.

The taxpayers of Lincoln County, Nebraska, are suing for an increase in the tax levy.

A Kentucky home-coming week, in June next, with Louisville as the host city, is projected.

An international motor car exhibition is to be held in Berlin, Germany, from February 3 to 18.

A newspaper correspondent recently found near Kimberley, South Africa, a diamond of 149½ carats.

Magnetic compasses are to be supplied in future to all British and native cavalry regiments in India at the rate of four per squadron.

In a recent speech at Belfast Mr. Redmond, M. P., said: "Parliament next session will be no place for Irish members who cannot attend."

A British Magistrate has made the suggestion that criminals caught committing a crime under an alias should be branded with their real name.

A second-hand bookseller at Weimer has been arrested in connection with the theft of valuable Goethe manuscripts from the Goethe house there.

The library of the late Professor Max Muller—a collection of books of peculiar interest to Oriental students—has been bought by Baron Iwasaki for the University of Tokio.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have issued a circular to be read in all the chapels of the four provinces, warning the young generation against the evils of emigration.

The sum of \$480,000, which represents a one per cent. tax on betting transactions under the French law, between January 16 and December 1 of the present year, is now available for the relief of the poor of France.

NEW IDEA OF JULIUS CAESAR.

How the Young Mind Views Him—An Awful Tragedy.

The following remarkable appreciation of Julius Caesar is pieced together without change of phrase or spelling from several examination papers lately presented at an academy in Pennsylvania, according to the Atlantic:

Caesar is a tragedy of blood. The piece about Shylock was almost bloody but the knife didn't reach the heart of him. Caesar wanted to be a tyrant, but he did not want any crowns on his head so he refused them in broad daylight. He grew so big that he could straddle the world, which scared indeed his men who were his enemies.

They came together one night when flames were rained down without chains in the streets of Italy, and when red lightnings were running this way and that. They were all there but Brutus who was the honorablest of all the men when Caesar lived those days. Cassius and Cascade were much in the things. Then they threw through the windows of Brutus' orchard heart characters which made the heart of Brutus burn fierce over the dark state of the people's rights among the citizens of Rome.

I pitied Brutus then as he read with tears falling about how he was noble and about how Caesar was hard on the poor. Then he called his wife and sharpened up his blade and told her not to eat any fire that day as he could not fail to win the fight. But she ate the fire after juggling herself

THE LEGISLATURE MEETS

The Governor's Message Was Read—Dispensary Investigating Committee Not Heard From Officially.

The house of representatives was called to order Tuesday at noon by the clerk, Tom C. Hamer of Bennettsville. The mood of state was swung into place by the sergeant at arms. After the calling of the roll, by which it was made evident that a quorum was present, Speaker M. L. Smith took charge of the proceedings and presented the chaplain, Rev. R. N. Pratt of the Second Baptist church of Columbia, who opened the deliberations of the day and of the entire session with a prayer entirely appropriate to the occasion.

Col. H. A. Morgan of Greenville then presented Mr. W. A. Nesbitt of that county as successor to Mr. J. J. Watson, deceased. Other new members were presented as follows: Mr. Arnoldus Vander Horst of Charleston by Mr. Huger Sinkler; Mr. Rucker of Anderson by Mr. J. Belton Watson; and Dr. William Anderson of Cherokee by Mr. Otis. These new members and their sponsors presented themselves before the bar of the house where the members elect subscribed to the oath of office. Mr. E. W. Dabbs, who was elected to succeed the late Col. Altamont Moses of Sumter, was present but was not sworn in, as the State board of canvassers had not had time to pass upon his credentials.

On motion of Mr. T. B. Fraser of Sumter, the house notified the senate that it had organized and was ready. On motion of Mr. T. B. Fraser for the transaction of business, Col. Tom C. Hamer, the clerk of the house, carried the compliments of the house to the senate and Gen. R. R. Hemphill, clerk of the senate, brought similar greetings from the senate.

On motion of Mr. Whaley, chairman of the judiciary committee, the house sent its greetings to the governor and a committee of three was appointed to convey to his excellency the information that the house was ready for the transaction of business and was awaiting his pleasure.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Whaley, Doar and D. O. Herbert, returned announcing that the governor through his private secretary, Mr. J. E. Norment, would submit in writing his suggestions to the general assembly. Mr. Norment was then presented by the sergeant at arms and presented the annual message of Governor Heyward. At the conclusion of these formalities the message was read and then the business grind of the session was started.

Contrary to expectations the investigating commission did not send to the house the bill providing for more authority and power to be given to the legislature's committee. Senator Hay called a meeting of the committee for Monday afternoon in order that the situation might be canvassed for the last time before the bill was presented in order that it might be lacking in no essential qualifications.

The first bill introduced was one by Mr. Richards to grant a charter to the company which proposes to build a railroad from Heath Springs in Lancaster county to Magill in Kershaw county. This company requires certain charter rights which could not be obtained from the secretary of State, said Mr. Richards, and the company will pay the regular charter fee.

Mr. Toole of Aiken introduced two bills which will attract attention, one is the so-called "ten-hour labor bill" providing that the number of hours of labor in cotton mills and other such enterprises be reduced from 11 to 10 per day. The other bill was to reduce the rate of fare on passenger trains in this State from 3 to 2 1/2 cents per mile.

Senate Organizes. It did not take the senate long Tuesday to get to business. Half an hour after Lieut. Gov. John T. Sloan had rapped for order and the roll had been called, the calendar was being read, the pages were scurrying about and visitors and senators and officers of the legislative departments were passing in and out of the big doors, just as if it was mid-session.

To make the illusion more complete, several politicians were holding an ear to mouth conversation in the lobby.

President Sloan Speaks. President Sloan made a short but impressive speech of welcome. He said: "Gentlemen of the Senate: I resume the discharge of the duties of the office imposed upon me under the constitution with the full determination to do all I can to promote the work of the session in a successful and satisfactory manner, and I shall rely upon your kind indulgence and cooperation to help me in the performance of it. Since we last met in annual session another year of health and abundant harvest has passed; and it has pleased the Almighty to bless our State with prosperity, great, almost unprecedented, the extent of which will be read by thousands with wonder and astonishment."

"We can well rejoice as we behold this grand picture of prosperity. The cotton mills, banks and various corporations have delighted their stockholders with several millions of dollars paid out in dividends, the earnings of the successful year just past, and the farmer and laborer have met with like success in their respective callings. Rejoice, that our resources are varied and unbounded, that our climate is unsurpassed."

"I rejoice that there has been throughout the borders of our State a development in commerce, agriculture and education that ages to come will admire and applaud."

"Rejoice in the increased value of our lands, the foundation of which is the high price of cotton."

"Rejoice that enduring peace and happiness have been secured to all of our people."

"Well may this prosperity gladden our hearts, for the best energies of our lives have been spent in the service of our State. Some of us as boys, in the armies of the Confederate States, fought to establish and perpetuate the principles of a pure and free government for our State; and through all of her perils since the war, toil and advocacy for her rights have been her lot; duties to advance the interest of her people have been ours. The foundation of our political creed has been, is now, and forever will be, love for our State, and the triumph of her people, which places her as one of the brightest stars upon the flag of our glorious and united country."

"In conclusion, senators, let me say I want your encouragement, and countenance in carrying through the legislation of the present session."

"I ask you, and rely upon your aid, to assist me in my labors. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by each one of you."

Must All Be Done Over.

The joint committee appointed to look into the alleged illegality of the proceeding under which the "biennial sessions" amendment to the constitution was adopted by the legislature two years ago was ratified by the people at the general election in 1904, submitted its report.

In this document it is set forth that the constitutional exactions and requirements were not observed in the enactment and this joint committee recommends that the whole transaction be started over anew and that the matter be again submitted to the people for ratification.

The house gave second reading to eight bills; rejecting one on the unfavorable report of a committee; permitted fourteen to be laid on the table and withdrawn from the calendar and killing five by indefinitely postponing them. This is a good record for the third day of the session.

Among the bills tabled and withdrawn by the authors were the following:

By Mr. Riley—To make operation of bucket shops a misdemeanor.

By Mr. Kershaw—To require locomotives to be equipped with electric headlights.

By Mr. Culler—To provide compensation for owners of stolen property.

By Mr. Turner—To provide for compulsory vaccination.

By Mr. Sellers—Three bills to relieve certain parties from financial responsibility on bond of G. Raymond Berry, defaulter.

By Mr. Ardrey—A dispensary bill introduced last year.

By Mr. Gaston—To give sinking fund commissioners exclusive right for the protection of shell fish, terrapin, etc., in the public waters of the State.

The Bills Killed.

The following were indefinitely postponed:

Mr. LaFitte—A bill to limit the appointment of bailiffs in the courts of general session and common pleas.

Mr. Riley—A concealed weapon law.

Committee Appointments.

The speaker announced the appointment of members to standing committees as follows:

E. Marion Rucker, Jr.—Ways and means, railroads, rules.

O. A. Hamlin—Ways and means, railroads.

E. W. Dabbs—Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

W. A. Nesbitt—Roads, bridges and ferries, penitentiary.

Wm. Anderson—Medical affairs, hospital for the insane.

A. Vander Horst—Judiciary, enrolled acts.

The speaker announced that he had relieved Mr. Richards from service on the committee on public schools as Mr. Richards is the new chairman of the ways and means committee.

Twenty-four new bills were introduced, none of which however were of general public interest.

In The Senate.

While the senate is now steadily at business, nothing of a sensational or extraordinarily interesting nature has developed.

Thursday the calendar was read as usual and a number of bills were introduced. The biennial sessions committee made its report.

A bill to give the railroad commissioners more power over depots was given a third reading, and a bill to extend protection over quail and partridges until 1910 received second reading. Several bills were recommitted, among them one regarding railroad rates and two relating to the kinship of supreme court justices and circuit court judges with reference to their sitting in cases.

The House.

The house of representatives has at last got started on its way to the bill to grant additional powers to the dispensary investigating committee. On account of numerous unforeseen circumstances it appeared that the bill might be delayed until the latter part of next week, but Mr. Nash saved it. A session was held at night especially for the purpose of letting the dispensary committee of the house report the bill.

Among the new bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Haskill—To provide for the study of forestry by experiment station at Clemson in connection with the United States department of agriculture.

By Mr. Otis—To authorize election in counties or townships on permanent road improvements.

Mr. Otis—To require certain medicines to be plainly marked.

Mr. Cottrill—To permit clerks of court to grant writs of habeas corpus and admit to bail in certain cases.

In The Senate.

The senate worked for about an hour Friday and adjourned to meet on Monday. The calendar was read through and a number of bills introduced.

When the dispensary investigating

committee's bill to give the committee further power came up, asked that it go to third reading. This was opposed by Senator Bleas of Newberry, who said that he had asked for a financial statement from the committee and as it had not been presented he wanted the bill passed over. This was done.

Saturday in The House.

The Senate was not in session Saturday, having adjourned over from Friday to Monday. The House however, did a good days work. The dispensary investigating bill was advanced one day on the calendar, and quite an amount of routine business was transacted. A number of bills were read a second time, a few passed final reading and several new bills were introduced.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

What Our National Law Makers Are Doing Day by Day.

Washington, Special.—The Philippine tariff measure was the single topic of conversation in the House. The speeches were uniformly against the measure and were allowed to go in general without answer. Digression in the form of tariff revision discussion was made in a brief speech by Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who favored Canadian reciprocity.

\$200,000 For Confederate Graves.

The Senate made it plain that it had heard all that it wants to hear for the present on the Moroccan question. There were two opportunities to resume consideration of the subject, but both were avoided and apparently with the assent of all the members. Having had its day in court, the resolution dealing with the subject as placed on the calendar, and when it was reached in regular order no one manifested the least disposition to disturb it there, and the Senate adjourned at a comparatively early hour rather than take it up.

Notwithstanding the early adjournment, a great deal of business was disposed of. About 80 bills were passed, leaving on the calendar only six or seven measures. Of the bills passed a large majority grant private pensions and many were bridge bills. One of the bills favorably acted upon appropriated \$200,000 for the appropriate marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the civil war.

Row Over Patronage.

Representative Overstreet (Ind.), secretary of the Republican congressional campaign committee, announced that the President's failure to allow him to name the surveyor of the port at Indianapolis has discouraged him so badly that he will not again serve on the committee.

In a written statement issued by Mr. Overstreet he discusses the failure of President Roosevelt to appoint Frank D. Stalnaker, the Overstreet candidate for the Indianapolis surveyorship and the appointment of L. G. Rothschild, Senator Beveridge's candidate. The statement says the surveyorship has always been regarded as the patronage of the Indianapolis Representative. Mr. Overstreet says Senator Beveridge has more than his share of Federal offices in Indianapolis. He says he feels he has been badly treated by the President.

Philippine Tariff in The House.

The Philippine tariff debate in the house consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than a discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who began the debate, and of an extended reply by Mr. Williams, the minority leader.

Mr. Adams of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, but advocated a readjustment of the tariff on business principles. Mr. McKinley of California, delivered his first speech in the house in favor of the pending measure and pointing a finger of warning toward the growing industries of Japan.

In secret session the senate discussed the status of Senator Bacon's Moroccan resolution for three hours and in the end it was left on the calendar. Vice-President Fair